

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

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LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

This work, through the medium of selections, has a more extensive circulation in this country than it merits. It is distinguished only by its virulence and prejudice against every thing American, and though it professes to be literary, it stoops to give publicity to the most vile and wretched ribaldry and billingsgate that can be invented by the Grub-street scribblers who find their way to this country. It has sunk from the dignity of literature, to the low vehicle of political scurrility and private scandal. The voyage of *Com. Porter* has recently called down upon this country all its petty malice and contemptible invective, and it attacks the reputation of that gallant officer in a way that can only excite his contempt. It is to be regretted that the selections from such a work, so destitute of every thing that characterizes the gentleman and the scholar, should have the countenance of a single man in this country. Let its filth be confined to its own soil, where it is more likely to spread and putrify than in the land of free men, whose liberality enables them to pity, and whose good sense leads them to laugh at the Grub-street effusions of these "honourable reviewers." In relation to this work, we state the following facts, on the authority of a British political essayist. It was set up by government, in opposition to the *Edinburgh Review*, a work that discovers more genius and learning in one page than in 50 of the one now under consideration. The editor is one *W. Gifford*, who is said to be the son of a shoemaker, and after being travelling tutor to *Lord Belgrave*, he became editor of the *Anti-Jacobin* newspaper established by the treasury, out of which he was paid—"He began his career," says the same writer, "as a mere *hack*, and, to do him justice, the sequel has proved him to have been no changeling, at any rate." He was afterwards made commissioner of the lottery, with a salary, *during pleasure*, of 300*l.* a year: thus he was made a literary hack for life, "and having been called upon to edit, or overlook the workmen of the *Quarterly Review*, any article that should be found to contain one single sentence favourable to political, civil, or religious liberty, or any appearance of a want of zeal in the cause of this government, would, in one month, take from him his 300 pounds a year, and drive him from the first floor, where he now lives, to the shabby se-

cond floor, which he formerly inhabited. Now, must it not be mortifying to the last degree to see the *American Reviews and Magazines* conveying to the people of that country the contents of a work thus established and sustained, as if they proceeded from the pens of independent and honourable men, actuated by a love of truth. To be the agents of these hirelings and impostors is degrading enough in itself; but, to be the cause of enabling these corrupt men to insinuate their principles, softly and by slow degrees, into the hearts and minds of the numerous and fast increasing population of America; to republish, in short, the publication of these hirelings of the English government, without, at least, at the same time, making known the real character of the authors, and the views of their employers, is nothing less than to betray the cause of truth and of liberty, and to be, in fact, a subaltern coadjutor of these mercenary scribes."

[COMMUNICATED.]

STATE PAPERS.

As state papers are very numerous in our country, and as this is a species of composition in which great clearness, perspicuity, and dignity are necessary to be observed, both for the sake of the writer and the reputation of the government, no document of this kind should be permitted to go abroad without the most careful examination and the most accurate revision. It often happens that an absurd expression or inadvertent sentence, which, by a slight attention, might have been avoided, subjects the writer to the ridicule, and perhaps the contempt of his country. In a form of government like ours, which usually requires the publication of every important state paper, too much attention cannot be devoted to the style, the sentiments, and arrangements of those papers. A word, says *Horace*, once let out, cannot be recalled, and a blunder once committed cannot be remedied. *Mr. Jones*, former secretary of the navy, became the butt of perpetual ridicule, by introducing into one of his official communications a quotation from *Hudibrass*; and I fear *Mr. Crawford* has injured himself not a little by an objectionable sentence at the close of his report on the subject of *Indian affairs*. *Mr. Crawford* is a gentleman I highly respect, but as an American, I regret to see a sentiment thus, in appearance, deliberately uttered, so inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions. That the matrimonial connection with the *Indians* he recommends,

was suggested by humanity, and dictated by a desire to ameliorate the condition of our savage brethren, I have no doubt, and I applaud and venerate the feeling; but when he proceeds to speak of the "fugitives of the old world, whose flight has been occasioned by their virtues or their crimes," I cannot but think he has exceeded the proper limits of prudence and good sense, and lament that he should thus incautiously have rendered himself an object for the shafts of public animadversion and censure. It may be true, as has been suggested, that Mr. Crawford did not pen this obnoxious sentence, and that the *real writer was his principal clerk*, who added it without Mr. C.'s knowledge or approbation; yet, as he is responsible for every communication that goes out with his name, I fear it will furnish but a trifling extenuation, however innocent he may be of entertaining such an opinion.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.

Every thing that tends to exhibit American prowess, bravery, and patriotism, merits preservation. In a nation like this, where no honorary rewards accompany extraordinary acts of public virtue or disinterested exhibitions of love of country, it is at least necessary to preserve from oblivion the deeds of those who have displayed that magnanimity, independence, and virtue which distinguished the heroic ages of Greece. They should be preserved, because they serve as an additional stimulant to similar acts of heroic greatness and disinterested patriotism, and will tend to show, that if we cannot, from the nature of our admirable institutions, bestow the star and garter, and the baubles of nobility, we can at least feel that gratitude and admiration which public virtue and love of country never fail to excite. The following anecdote is related on the authority of one whose veracity it would be dishonourable to question. Gen. Jackson, shortly after he reached New-Orleans, was waited upon by two young men, who were brothers, from Tennessee; one of whom presented a letter, which the general found upon perusal, to be from the mother of the youths before him. The old lady stated, that she had taken the liberty to send her two children, the only two she had alive, to join his force at Orleans, and had enjoined them to fight or die in the defence of their country. She regretted that she had no more to despatch on so noble an expedition; and concluded by observing, with the noble patriotism of the Spartan matrons, that though she was 60 years old, if a nurse should be required in the hospital, she would come down and officiate herself in that capacity.

SEPARATION OF MAINE.

The act for the separation of this District, and forming it into an independent State, has passed both branches of the legislature of Massachusetts, with but one dissenting vote, Mr. J. Quincy. This act contains 6 sections, which provide that the separation must be approved by a majority of

a convention of delegates to be chosen in the District, who are to assemble on the 24th of August next; that all the lands belonging to the commonwealth within the District shall be divided between the new State and Massachusetts Proper, the lands belonging to the latter to be free from taxation while the property of the commonwealth; that all property belonging to the commonwealth shall be held as a security for the payment of public debts; that upon their adjustment, the surplus, if any, shall be apportioned as follows: three fourths to Massachusetts, and one fourth to Maine; but if there be a deficiency, one fourth to be paid by Maine; that commissioners shall be appointed, two by the governor and council, two by the convention, and two by the four thus appointed, to assign the said property as above mentioned, to decide all questions respecting the said property, and to determine what portions of said land shall be surveyed from time to time; that no laws shall pass making a distinction between the present residents and non-residents of the proposed State, and that the present laws, actions, and remedies shall be the same in both States; that until a governor shall be chosen, the president of the convention is to act as such from the 15th of March next; that all laws in force on the 15th of March, within the proposed State, shall remain till altered or repealed; and all officers, &c. continue till new appointments have been made; and that all suits, &c. depending in the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, and all writs, &c. returnable to said court, shall be transferred to the highest court of law that may be established by the proposed State. These are the leading features of this act, which, however, still requires the consent of congress; and that consent, we presume, there will be no difficulty in procuring.

MEMORIAL ON THE SEPARATION OF MAINE.

The following is the MEMORIAL on the interesting subject of the separation of Maine from old Massachusetts, which was presented to the Legislature at their late session by the Senators and Representatives from that District. It is from the pen of the hon. Mr. HOLMES, and like the other productions of that gentleman, distinguished for the ability with which it is written:

To the hon. the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled, the undersigned members of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth, belonging to the District of Maine, respectfully represent,

That upon the application of many inhabitants of said district, praying the consent of the legislature of this commonwealth, that Maine might be an independent state a resolve was passed authorising

and requiring the inhabitants in legal town meetings to vote on the question, whether the legislature should be requested to give its consent that Maine should be erected into an independent state. That it has been ascertained that a very large majority of the people have voted in the affirmative.

Pursuant, therefore, to this vote of our constituents, we, the undersigned, beg leave to make the request authorised by the resolve, and to state our reasons in favor of the measure.

We deem it a duty that we owe to ourselves, and a respect to the people of Massachusetts proper, to declare, that no feelings of jealousy or enmity have influenced us in the course which we have taken. On the contrary, we entertain for them, sentiments of esteem and gratitude. But a full conviction of the expediency of the measure, has overcome our affections and prejudices, and compelled us to appeal to their justice and magnanimity.

The district of Maine extends about two hundred and fifty miles from north to south, and two hundred from east to west. It is intersected by some of the finest rivers in New-England. The lands generally are capable of improvement, most of them good and some excellent. Our number of inhabitants in 1810 was 228,000, and probably now, amounts to 270,000. It is not unlikely, that on taking the next census, our population will exceed that of any state in New-England, Massachusetts proper excepted. The state of New-Hampshire divides our territory from Massachusetts, and our average distance from the seat of government is about two hundred miles. We look for reasons, why this extensive and important section of the country has remained so long under the dominion of Massachusetts, and we find them *alone* in our predilections for the parent state. And while we feel a pleasure and pride in indulging those predilections, we regret that too many of us should have permitted them to influence our sober reason.

The U. States are composed of several local sovereignties, united under one general government. The reason and necessity of a state government are to watch over the particular interests of a particular section. But a section cannot expect a local government, unless its necessities require it, and its citizens are able to manage and support it. That Maine needs a government of its own, seems too plain to require proof. Whoever will look at our situation, extent, and difference in privileges and necessities, will not doubt but the representatives of each section of the state, will better manage their own particular interests. The want of schools and other literary institutions; the neglect of roads, canals, and useful improvements, and the deranged and deserted condition of the public lands, are among the proofs that we need a legislature, to adopt the laws to our particular necessities. It has, indeed, been a long conceded point, that at some period Maine must be separated from Massachusetts. If then we are to be a state, why not now? Are we unable to incur the expense? The tax which we annually pay, including that on bank capital, and excluding the expense of the administration of justice, differs but little from \$60,000! This exceeds the expenses of Vermont and New-Hampshire united. But when we consider the additional resources arising from the sales of lands, interest on stocks and other sources, we find that Maine's proportion of our public expenditures, even in peace, exceeds \$100,000! Will Massachusetts say that we are incapable of governing our-

selves? We boast not of extraordinary talents.—Learning we have but little, and that little finds less encouragement in a remote district, without the usual excitements to men of education. We have no rallying point—no common centre—nothing to excite the pride of the scholar, or prompt the ambition of the man of talents. Hence our best men are lured away to occupy the “high places” of Massachusetts.

That the U. States have local interests, which on proper occasions, ought to be consulted, we presume, will not be denied. “Charity begins at home,” and the representatives of this vast republic will and must be governed by a regard to the interests of their immediate constituents. Is it a light thing, then, that this section, can add one twentieth to the representation in the Senate of the U. States? While our population is equal to that of a second rate state in the union, and greater than Vermont, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, or perhaps Connecticut, why should we not have an equal voice with them in the Senate of the United States? In case of war with G. Britain, we should become a frontier state, and the local authority could better adapt our strength and resources to the particular exigencies.

Massachusetts, herself, will be relieved from many burdens and perplexities by the separation proposed. An expensive administration of justice, an extensive frontier to defend, and a cumbrous and overgrown house of representatives, are evils, which a separation would effectually cure. A division of the public property upon fair and equitable principles, is what the people of the district of Maine ask, and all they expect. Their proportion of the burdens they are willing to endure. No difficulty will occur to a fair and honorable adjustment. The opposers of the separation among ourselves, we respect. We hope and believe their motives are honest; but their reasons we do not profess to understand. That “those who are silent are to be deemed opposed” to a measure of such local and national importance, is, to us, an hypothesis, most preposterous and absurd. That some possible trifling embarrassments to the “coasting interest” should be put in competition with the magnitude of the object, is making it yield to trifles indeed. That “the expense of government would be increased,” is an objection of some importance, but it happens not to be true. That artful and zealous men should be able to alarm, or even convince the timorous and thoughtless, is neither surprising nor unusual. But we trust that considerations of public national good alone, will influence the legislature of this commonwealth in their deliberations on this important question.

With sentiments of esteem and high respect for our brethren of Massachusetts, with profound reverence for the land which contains the sepulchres of our fathers, with deep and solemn impressions of the importance of the subject, we present this memorial to this legislature—the days of our infancy and childhood are passed away—our strength is increased and our judgment matured. Take us by the hand, introduce us into the American family, and make us a part of that great republic, destined, as we hope, to become the pattern of freedom, the pride of nations, and the glory of the world.

[This memorial was signed by EIGHTY-FIVE members of the Senate and House of Representatives from the district of Maine, which we would insert if our limits would allow.]

*Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
June 17, 1816.*

ARMY INFORMATION.

Promotions to fill vacancies which have occurred since completing the organization on the 17th of May last.

First Regiment of Infantry.

Second lieutenant James Smith to be first lieutenant, 10th June, 1816, vice N. Smith resigned.

Second Regiment of Infantry.

First lieutenant James Bailey to be captain, 17th June, 1816, vice Spencer resigned.

Second lieutenant John G. Munn to be first lieutenant, 17th June, 1816, vice Bailey promoted.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

Captain John Nicks of the eighth infantry to be major, 1st June, 1816, vice Appling resigned.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

First lieutenant Lewis B. Willis to be captain, 1st June, 1816, vice Nicks promoted.

Second lieutenant Luther Hand to be first lieutenant, 1st June, 1816, vice Willis promoted.

Ordnance Department.

Second lieutenant James Hall to be first lieutenant, 17th May, 1816, vice Radcliff declined.

Third lieutenant William F. Rigal to be second lieutenant, 17th May, 1816, vice Hall.

D. PARKER,
Adj. and Insp. Gen.

*Adj. & Insp. Gen's. Office,
June 26, 1816.*

GENERAL ORDER.

The following, among the miscellaneous rules for the government of the army of the U. States, adopted on the 1st of May, 1813, and omitted in the subsequent edition of the rules and regulations, remains in full force, and will be respected accordingly, viz:

"Soldiers enlisted by the officers of any particular regiment, shall be given over to that regiment, nor shall any transfer of soldiers from one corps to another be made, without the assent of the officers commanding both corps, or by the orders of the War Department."

Officers will only be transferred by the War Department, and on mutual consent where the parties are of the same grade. In no case hereafter will an officer of any regiment or corps be put into another, where the transfer would prejudice the rank of any officer in such regiment or corps.

All proposed transfers, as above provided, will be reported through the commanding generals of division.

By order of the Secretary of War,
D. PARKER,
Adj. & Insp. Gen.

*Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
June 29, 1816.*

GENERAL ORDER.

All Cadets, appointed before the 1st of January, 1814, who have not reported for duty and joined the Military Academy, are considered out of service. Such as have since been appointed, and have not joined the Academy and been found qualified, will repair to West Point, in the State of New-York, on the 1st of October next, when they will be examined for admission, conformably to the act of April 29, 1812, which provides, "That the candidates for Cadets be not under the age of fourteen, nor above the age of twenty-one years;

that each Cadet, previously to his appointment by the President of the United States, shall be well versed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that he shall sign articles, with the consent of his parent, or guardian, by which he shall engage to serve five years, unless sooner discharged."

Qualifications necessary for admission.—Each Cadet, previously to his being admitted a member of the military academy, must be able to read distinctly and pronounce correctly; to write a fair legible hand, and to perform with facility and accuracy the various operations of the ground rules of arithmetic, both simple and compound; of the rules of reduction; of single and compound proportion; and also of vulgar and decimal fractions.

By order of the Secretary of War,
D. PARKER,
Adj. and Insp. Gen.

BRITISH OUTRAGE.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Mercury.
Detroit, June 8, 1816.*

DEAR SIR—I transmit you sundry depositions which have been taken respecting the boarding and searching of our vessels at Amherstburg, together with a copy of his Excellency Governor Cass's letter to the commandant of his Britannic Majesty's schooner Tecumseh, on the subject. Further, Mr. Wing, a gentleman of great respectability, and passenger on board the brig Hunter, states in addition to the Messrs. Larned's depositions, that before he left Buffalo it was reported that the "Union" (the vessel that was fired at) was to be boarded on her way up. You will therefore readily see that the thing was determined on, and must be considered as the authorized act of the British government.

These depositions prove the existence of a state of things upon Lake Erie, which require the immediate adoption of decisive measures. That vessels bearing the flag of the United States should be stopped, and forcibly entered, with the avowed purpose of taking from them persons found on board, and within sight of the spot consecrated by the victory of Perry, is not to be tolerated.

Upon these inland seas, there are no belligerents and no neutrals, and therefore no rights for the one party to exercise, nor wrongs for the other to suffer, in consequence of those relations. There are no contraband articles of war, in search of which a vessel may be entered, and the principal channel of communication upon the lakes, and upon the straits uniting them, forms the boundary between the United States and Canada.—Neither party has any jurisdiction over the vessels of the other, while pursuing this route.

DOCUMENTS, &c.

Territory of Michigan, District of Detroit, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace for the district of Detroit aforesaid, Jas. Beard, master of the brig "Union," who, being solemnly sworn, deposeth and declares, that on the 31st day of May last, while the Union was passing opposite Malden, in Upper Canada, on her way to this port, a musket was discharged from a British vessel, then at anchor, and presently after—

wards a boat, with a naval officer and four men, left said vessel, and made towards the Union, and waving a hat, deponent settled the top gallant sail, presuming they came to enquire the news; and, on their coming on board the Union, the officer told this deponent that he was informed two British seamen, deserters from their vessel were on board. Deponent replied that he did not know of any such men, after having asked their names, but that his crew were on deck, which the officer asked to view, as he knew the deserters, and not finding them, he ordered one of his men down into the forecabin to search for them, and none being found there, the officer asked the news and then departed.

JAMES BEARD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at Detroit, this fourth day of June, 1816, aforesaid.

GEO: M'DOUGALL, J. P. D. D.

Territory of Michigan, Dist. of Detroit, to wit.

Be it known, that on this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace for the district of Detroit aforesaid, Oliver Edwards, master of the schooner Champion, who, being solemnly sworn, depose and saith, that yesterday afternoon, being abreast of Malden, in Upper Canada, a boat with an officer and four men left a British vessel there, at anchor, and from a great distance hailed him to lower his topsail, which deponent complied with, not knowing but they were desirous of hearing the news. The boats crew then came on board, headed by a British naval officer, in uniform, and demanded the masters name, to see his crew and lading, to whom consigned, from whence and where bound. Then sat down, and took down a memorandum in writing, and in all his proceedings, the British officer acted in a very imperious manner, and then left the Champion; he also asked if the vessel carried any guns; and further the deponent saith not.

OLIVER EDWARDS.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at Detroit, the day and year first above written.

GEO: M'DOUGALL, J. P. D. D.

Territory of Michigan, Dist. of Detroit, to wit.

Be it remembered, that on this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace, in and for the district of Detroit aforesaid, Ephraim Pentland, esq. of Pittsburg, in the state of Pennsylvania, who being duly sworn depose and saith, that he was a passenger on board the schooner General Wayne, of Presque Isle, captain John Burnham, bound to Detroit; that on Monday the 3d of June, at about ten o'clock, A. M. the General Wayne was boarded by a boat with an officer and four men, from his Britannic Majesty's armed schooner Tecumseh, then lying at anchor abreast of Amherstburg; as the boat came along side, the British officer ordered the topsails to be lowered, and immediately came on deck, inquired for the commanding officer, and pulled out of his pocket a paper and pencil, and inquired the name of the vessel, where she was from, where bound, what cargo she had on board, and to whom it belonged, which questions were all answered

by the captain. He then asked if the vessel carried any guns, and was answered in the negative, and inquired the number of the crew, and desired the captain to call them aft, to which the captain answered that his men were all forward at work, and he might look at them, with which answer he appeared perfectly satisfied. He then inquired the news and departed.

EPHRAIM PENTLAND.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this fourth day of June, A. D. 1816, aforesaid.

GEO: M'DOUGALL, J. P. D. D.

Territory of Michigan, Dist. of Detroit, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace, in and for the district of Detroit aforesaid, George B. Larned, who being duly sworn, depose and saith, that on the third day of June present, being a passenger on board the brig Hunter, the property of the United States, while abreast of Malden, an individual, having the appearance of a naval officer, came on board the brig Hunter, in a boat, accompanied by four men, and walked towards captain Norton, who was standing at the helm; having first ascertained that he was the captain, asked him the following questions: what is the name of your vessel, her tonnage, have you any guns on board, are your passengers and men on deck, except those gone ashore in the boat. He then asked the captain to shorten his sail, as he would carry him too far, then walked the deck twice, looked carefully into the hold of the vessel, to ascertain her loading or other objects, and at the passengers and men on board, and departed; after being in the boat, he looked at the passengers and vessel, through his hand, while on his return. And further the deponent saith not.

(Signed)

GEO: B. LARNED.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at Detroit, the day and year first above written.

(Signed) GEO: M'DOUGALL, J. P. D. D. T. M.

Territory of Michigan, Dist. of Detroit, ss.

BE it remembered, that on this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace in and for the district of Detroit aforesaid, Charles Larned, esq. attorney general for the Territory of Michigan, who being duly sworn depose and saith, that, on the 3d day of June present, he was on board the Hunter, belonging to the United States, when she entered the mouth of Detroit river, then moving under easy sail: and when said brig had passed the Tecumseh, a British vessel then at anchor before Amherstburg, said brig was boarded by an individual having the appearance of a navy officer; he made immediate inquiry for the captain of the vessel, and was directed to Mr. Norton, then having charge of her; on reaching the companion way, where Mr. Norton was then standing, he took from his pocket a paper and pencil, and demanded of said Norton if he commanded the vessel; to which said Norton replied in the affirmative: he made sundry other inquiries, which the deponent could not distinctly understand, being at some distance from them. Deponent then walked astern, and inquir-

ed of the individual, if he was a collector of that port; he replied in the negative, and observed he was a young navy officer; deponent then asked Mr. Norton, if this procedure was customary; he replied, he had known of no such case before, but presumed it was, as he was so near their shore: the officer then passed midships, and examined the whole of the vessel, the hatches then being removed, he eyed with great care and attention, all the men then on deck, and left the vessel: on reaching his boat, he put his hand to his eye, and looked very significantly towards those on deck, and then at the vessel.

(Signed,) CHARLES LARNED.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the day and year first above written,

(Signed,) GEO: M'DOUGALL,
J. P. D. D. T. M.

Copy of Governor Cass's letter to the commanding officer of the British vessel Tecumseh.

"Detroit, June 6, 1816.

"SIR—It has been officially represented to me, that, in several instances, within a few days, vessels bound from ports of the United States upon lake Erie, to this place, have been boarded by parties of men from an armed vessel of his Britannic majesty, lying off Amherstburg.

"These parties have entered the vessels while passing through the usual channel of communication between lakes Erie and Huron, in one instance with the avowed object of taking therefrom two men, under the pretence of their being British deserters, and in all instances with objects, so far as they could be ascertained from the questions and conduct of the boarding officer, which furnish no justification for a British officer in forcibly entering a vessel of the United States.

"The manner in which this service has been performed, has had no tendency to diminish the effect which the character of such transactions is calculated to produce.

"The conduct of the boarding officer has been arrogant and imperious.

"In an aggression like this, the government of the United States can alone determine what course the honor and interest of the nation requires should be taken.

"But until their decision shall be made upon the subject, it becomes my duty to remonstrate against a practice for which the laws of nations afford no pretence: which is inconsistent with the relations existing between our respective governments; and, the continuance of which, must be attended with serious and important consequences.

"Very respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be, your obedient serv't,

(Signed)

"LEWIS CASS.

*"The Officer commanding his
Britannic majesty's vessel
Tecumseh,"*

HISTORICAL.

We have been favoured with an opportunity to transcribe the following curious and interesting little history of Bacon's rebellion in Virginia. The copy from which it is taken is in the hand

writing of Mr. Jefferson, who carefully transcribed it, as he says in the following paragraph prefixed to the manuscript, from the original manuscript now in the possession of Mr. King, of New-York. Mr. King purchased it at a public sale of a bookseller's stock in England, in November, 1801. Its publication will doubtless be gratifying to our readers, perhaps useful to American historians, as the memorial of an event but little known. We have endeavoured to preserve the orthography, abbreviations, and punctuation.

"The original manuscript, of which the following is a copy, was communicated to me by Mr. King, our late Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of London, in a letter of Dec. 20, 1803. The transaction which it records, although of little extent or consequence, is yet marked in the history of Virginia as having been the only rebellion or insurrection which took place in the colony during the 168 years of its existence preceding the American revolution, and one hundred years exactly before that event: in the contest with the house of Stuart it only accompanied the steps of the mother country. The rebellion of Bacon has been little understood, its cause and course being imperfectly explained by any authentic materials hitherto possessed. This renders the present narrative of real value. It appears to have been written by a person intimately acquainted with its origin, progress, and conclusion, 30 years after it took place, when the passions of the day had subsided, and reason might take a cool and deliberate review of the transaction. It was written too, not for the public eye, but to satisfy the desire of a minister, Lord Oxford: and the candor and simplicity of the narrative cannot fail to command belief. On the outside of the cover of the MS. is the No. 3947 in one place, and 5781 in another. Very possibly the one may indicate the place it held in Lord Oxford's library, and the other its number in the catalogue of the bookseller, to whose hands it came afterwards; for it was at the sale of a stock of a bookseller that Mr. King purchased it.

"To bring the authenticity of this copy as near to that of the original as I could, I have most carefully copied it with my own hand. The pages and lines of the copy correspond exactly with those of the original. The orthography, abbreviations, punctuation, interlineations, and incorrectnesses are preserved, so that it is a fac simile, except as to the form of the letters. The orthography and abbreviations are evidences of the age of the writing.

"The author says of himself, that he was a planter, that he lived in Northumberland, but was elected a member of the assembly of 1676, for the county of Stafford, Col. Mason being his colleague; of which assembly Col. Warner was speaker; that it was the first, and should be the last time of his meddling with public affairs; and he subscribes the initials of his name T. M. Whether the records of the time, (if they still exist,) with the aid of these circumstances, will show what his name was, remains for further inquiry."

To the right hono'ble. Robert Harley, esq. her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, and one of her most hono'ble Privy Council.

S^r,

The great honour of your command obliging my pen to step aside from it's habituall element of figures into this little treatise of history; which having never before experienced, I am like Sutor ultra crepidam, and therefore dare pretend no more than (nakedly) to recount matters of fact.

Beseeching yo'r hono'r will vouchsafe to allow, that in 30 years, diverse occurrences are laps'd out of mind, and others imperfectly retained.

So as the most solemn obedience can be now paid, is to pursue the track of barefac'd truths, as close as my memory can recollect, to have seen, or believed, from credible friends, with concurring circumstances;

And whatsoever yo'r celebrated wisdom shall finde amisse in the composure, my intire dependence is upon yo'r candour favourably to accept these most sincere endeavors of

Yo'r hono'r's

Most devoted humble serv't,
T. M.

The 13th July 1705.

THE BEGINNING PROGRESS AND CONCLUSION

OF

BACONS REBELLION IN VIRGINIA

IN THE

Years 1675 & 1676.

About the year 1675, appear'd three prodigies in that country, which from th' attending disasters, were look'd upon as ominous presages.

The one was a large comet every evening for a week, or more at south-west; thirty five degrees high streaming like a horse taile westwards, untill it reach'd (almost) the horrison, and setting towards the northwest.

Another was, flights of pigeons in breadth nigh a quarter of the midhemisphere, and of their length was no visible end; whose weights brake down the limbs of large trees whereon these resed at nights, of which the fflowlers shot abundance and eat 'em; this sight put the old planters under the more portentous apprehensions, because the like was seen (as they said) in the year 1640 when th' Indians comitted the last massacre, but not after, untill that present year 1675.

The third strange appearance was swarms of flies about an inch long, and big as the top of a man's little finger, rising out of spigot holes in the earth, which eat the new sprouted leaves from the tops of the trees without other harm, and in a month left us.

My dwelling was in Northumberland, the lowest county on Potomack river, Stafford being the upmost, where having also a plantation, servants, cattle &c, my overseer there had agreed with one Robt. Hen to come thither, and be my herdsman, who then lived ten miles above it; but on a Sabbath day morning in the sumer anno 1675. people in their way to church, saw this Hen lying thwart his threshold, and an Indian without the door, both chopt on their heads, arms and other parts, as if done with Indian hatchetts, th' Indian was dead, but Hen when ask'd who did that? answer-

ed Doegs Doegs, and soon died, then a boy came out from under a bed, where he had hid himself, and told them, Indians had come at break of day and done those murders.

Ffrom this Englishman's bloud did (by degrees) arise Bacons rebellion with the following mischiefs which overspread all Virginia and twice endangered Maryland, as by the ensuing account is evident.

Of this horrid action Coll. Mason who comand-ed the militia regiment of foot and Capt. Brent the troop of horse in that county (both dwelling six or eight miles downwards) having speedy notice raised 30, or more men, and pursu'd those Indians 20 miles up and 4 miles over that river into Maryland, where landing at dawn of day, they found two small paths each leader with his party took a separate path and in less than a furlong, either found a cabin, which they (silently) surrounded. Capt. Brent went to the Doegs cabin (as it proved to be) who speaking the Indian tongue called to have a "matchacomicha weewhio" i. e. a councill called presently such being the usuall manner with Indians) the king came trembling forth, and wou'd have fled, when Capt. Brent, catching hold of his twisted lock (which was all the hair he wore) told him he was come for the murderer of Robt. Hen, the king pleaded ignorance and slipt loos, whom Brent shot dead with his pistoll, th' Indians shot two or three guns out of the cabin, th' English shot into it, th' Indians throng'd out at the door and fled, the English shot as many as they cou'd, so that they killed ten, as Capt. Brent told me, and brought away the kings son of about 8 years old, concerning whom is an observable passage, at the end of this expedition; the noise of this shooting awaken'd th' Indians in the cabin, which Coll. Mason had encompassed, who likewise rush'd out and fled, of whom his company (supposing from that noise of shooting Brent's party to be engaged) shott (as the Coll. himself informed me) fourteen before an Indian came, who with both hands shook him (friendly) by one arm saying Susquehanougs netoughs i. e. Susquehanough friends and fled, whereupon he ran amongst his men, crying out "for the Lords sake shoot no more, these are our friends the Susquehanoughs.

This unhappy scene ended; Collo. Mason took the king of the Doegs son home with him, who lay ten dayes in bed, as one dead, with eyes and mouth shut, no breath discern'd, but his body continuing warm, they believed him yett alive; th' aforementioned Capt. Brent (a papist) coming thither on a visit, and seeing his little prisoner thus languishing said "perhaps he is pawewawd i. e. bewitch'd, and that he had heard baptism was an effectuall remedy against witchcraft wherefore advis'd to baptize him Collo. Mason answered, no minister cou'd be had in many miles; Brent replied yo'r clerk Mr. Dobson may do that office; which was done by the church of England liturgy; Coll. Mason with Capt. Brent godfather and Mrs. Mason godmother, my overseer Mr. Pimet being present, from whom I first heard it, and which all th' other persons (afterwards) affirm'd to me; the four men return'd to drinking punch, but Mrs. Mason staying and looking at the child, it open'd the eyes, and breath'd; whereat she ran for a cordial, which he took from a spoon, gaping for more and so (by degrees) recovered, tho' before his baptism, they had often tryed the same meanes

but could not by no endeavours wrench open his teeth.

This was taken for a convincing prooffe against infidelity.

But to return from this digression, the Susquehanoughs were newly driven from their habitations, at the head of Chesepiack bay, by the Cinea Indians, down to the head of Potomack, where they sought protection under the Pascataway Indians, who had a fort near the head of that river, and also were our friends.

After this unfortunate exploit of Mason and Brent, one or two being kill'd in Stafford, boats of war were equipt to prevent excursions over the river, and at the same time murders being (likewise) committed in Maryland, by whom not known, on either side the river, both countrys raised their quota's of a thousand men, upon whose coming before the fort, th' Indians sent out 4 of their great men, who ask'd the reason of that hostile appearance, what they said more or offered, I do not remember to have heard; but our two commanders caused them to be (instantly) slain, after which the Indians made an obstinate resistance shooting many of our men, and making frequent, fierce and bloody sallies; and when they were call'd to, or offered parley, gave no other answer, than "where are our four cockarouses, i. e. great men?"

At the end of six weeks, march'd out seventy five Indians with their women children &c. who (by moonlight past our guards hallowing and firing at them without opposition, leaving 3 or 4 decrepits in the fort.

The next morning th' English followed, but could not, or (for fear of ambuscades) would not overtake these desperate fugitives the number we lost in that siege I did not hear was published.

The walls of this fort were high banks of earth, with flankers having many loop-holes, and a ditch round all, and without this a row of tall trees fastned 3 foot deep in the earth, their bodies from 5 to 8 inches diameter, watted 6 inches apart to shoot through with the tops twisted together, and also artificially wrought, as our men could make no breach to storm it, nor (being low land) could they undermine it by reason of water neither had they cannon to batter itt, so that 'twas not taken, untill famine drove the Indians out of it.

These escap'd Indians (forsaking Maryland) took their rout over the head of that river, and thence over the heads of Rappahanock and York rivers, killing whom they found of th' upmost plantations untill they came to the head of James river, where (with Bacon and others) they slew Mr. Bacon's overseer, whom he much loved, and one of his servants, whose blood he vowed to revenge if possible.

In these frightfull times the most exposed small families withdrew into our houses of better numbers, which we fortified with palisadoes and redoubts, neighbours in bodies joined their labours from each plantation to others alternately, taking their arms into the fields, and setting centinels; no man stirr'd out of door unarm'd, Indians were (ever and anon) espied, three 4. 5. or 6 in a party lurking throughout the whole land, yet (what was remarkable) I rarely heard of any houses burnt, though abundance was forsaken, nor ever, of any corn or tobacco cut up, or other injury done, besides murders, except the killing a very few cattle and swine.

Frequent complaints of bloodsheds were sent to S'r Wm. Berkley (then Govern'r) from the heads of the rivers, which were as often answered, with promises of assistance.

These at the heads of James and York rivers (having now most people destroyed by the Indians flight thither from Potomack) grew impatient at the many slaughters of their neighbours and rose for their own defence, who chusing Mr. Bacon for their leader sent oftentimes to the Govern'r, humbly beseeching a comission to go against those Indians at their own charge which his hono'r as often promis'd but did not send; the mysteries of these delays, were wondred at and which I ne're heard any could penetrate into, other than the effects of his passion, and a new (not to be mentioned) occasion of avarice, to both which, he was (by the comon vogue) more than a little addicted; whatever were the popular surmizes and murmurings, vizt.

"that no bullets would pierce bever skins.

"rebells forfeitures would be loyall inheritances &c.

During these protractions and people often slain, most or all the officers, civil and military with as many dwellers next the heads of the rivers as made up 300 men taking Mr. Bacon for their comand'r, met, and concerted together, the danger of going without a commiss'n on the one part, and the continuall murders of their neighbors on th' other part (not knowing whose or how many of their own turns might be next) and came to this resolution vizt. to prepare themselves with necessaries for a march, but interim to send again for a comission, which if could or could not be obteyned by a certaine day, they would proceed comission or no comission.

This day lapsing and no com'n come, they march'd into the wilderness in quest of these Indians after whom the Govern'r sent his proclamation, denouncing all rebells, who should not return within a limited day, wherupon those of estates obey'd; but Mr. Bacon with 57 men proceeded untill their provisions were near spent, without finding enemy's when coming nigh a fort of friend Indians, on th' other side a branch of James river, they desired reliefe offering paym't. which these Indians kindly promised to help them with on the morrow, but put them off with promises untill the third day, so as having then eaten their last morsells they could not return, but must have starved in the way homeward and now 'twas suspected, these Indians had received private messages from the Govern'r. and those to be the causes of these delusive procrastinations; wherupon the English waded shoulder deep thro' that branch to the fort palisado's still intreating and tendering pay, for victuals; but that evening a shot from the place they left on the other side of that branch kill'd one of Mr. Bacon's men, which made them believe, those in the fort had sent for other Indians to come behind 'em and cut 'em off.

Hereupon they fired the palisado's, storm'd & burnt the fort and cabins, and (with the losse of three English) slew 150 Indians.

The circumstances of this expedien Mr. Bacon entertain'd me with, at his own chamber, on a visit I made him, the occasion whereof is hereafter menconed.

Ffrom hence they return'd home where writts were come up to elect members for an assembly, when Mr. Bacon was unanimously chosen for one,

who coming down the river was commanded by a ship with guns to come on board, where waited Major Hone the high sheriff of Jamestown ready to seize him, by whom he was carried down to the Govern'r and by him receiv'd with a surprizing civility in the following words "Mr. Bacon have you forgot to be a gentleman. No, may it please yo'r hon'r answer'd Mr. Bacon; then replied the Gover'r I'll take yo'r parol, and gave him his liberty in March 1675-6 writts came up to Stafford to choose their two members for an assembly to meet in May; when Collo. Mason Capt. Brent and other gentlemen of that county, invited me to stand a candidate; a matter I little dreamt of, having never had inclinacions to tamper in the precarious intrigues of govern't. and my hands being full of my own business; they press't severall cogent argum'ts, and I having considerable debts in that county, besides my plantation concerns, where (in one and th' other) I had much more severely suffered, than any of themselves by th' Indian disturbances in the summer and winter foregoing I held it not (then) discreet to disoblige the rulers of it, so Coll. Mason with myself were elected without objection, he at time convenient went on horseback; I took my sloop and the morning I arriv'd to James town after a weeks voyage, was welcom'd with the strange acclamations of All's over Bacon is taken, having not heard at home of the southern comotions, other than rumours like idle tales, of one Bacon risen up in rebellion, no body knew for what, concerning the Indians.

(To be concluded in our next.)

CIVILIZATION OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

We are indebted to the kindness of Dr. Mitchell for permission to publish the following letter, which is well worthy of a perusal. The copy received, is the hand-writing of a young Cherokee. "There is no doubt, says Mr. Meigs, of these people being capable of receiving the highest improvement." Why should there be any doubt of it, if we believe the history of the Jesuits' success in Paraguay? *Col.*

CITY OF WASHINGTON, May 4, 1816.

I have been here several weeks with a deputation of Cherokee chiefs, on business of moment to their nation; they have succeeded in their mission much to their satisfaction in settling the boundary lines between them and the Creeks: this had become necessary to designate the lands acquired by Jackson's treaty, so called.

In the year 1809 I had a census taken of the number of the Cherokee nation, which amounted to 12,357. The number of males and females were nearly equal—they have considerably increased since that period, so that including a colony of Cherokees who went to settle on the river Arkansas, their number is about 14,500 souls—those who emigrated to Arkansas, as well as those on their ancient grounds, have made considerable advances in acquiring the useful arts, particularly in the manufacture of cotton and woollen cloth. They raise the cotton and the indigo for dying their yarn; they are good weavers, and have at this time upwards of 500 looms; most of the looms are made by themselves; they have more than 500 ploughs—This greatly increased the tillage of their lands;

they have large stocks of black cattle and horses, swine and some sheep; they have domesticated poultry in plenty; and having now an abundance of the necessaries of life, their population proportionably increases. By means of some schools, many of their young people read and write. A great part of the men have adopted our modes of dress; and the females without exception dress in the habits of the white people. Some of them who are wealthy are richly dressed. They are remarkably clean and neat in their persons; this may be accounted for by their universal practice of bathing in their numerous transparent streams of water which in almost every direction run through their country. Men, women, and children practise bathing, which undoubtedly contributis to their health. All can swim, and this is often of great convenience, as no river can impede their way in travelling. When the females bathe they are never exposed; any improper conduct towards them would be held in detestation by all. Since I have been first in that nation, a young white man solicited the hand of a young Cherokee woman. She refused his offer, and objected, as a principal reason, that he was not clean in his appearance; that he did not as the Cherokees do—bathe himself in the rivers. Ablution with these people was formerly a religious rite.—It is not now viewed by them in this light, but it is nearly allied to a moral virtue. It is unfortunate for these people that they should be held in contempt by people who in no one respect are better than they, and have no advantage of them except in the colour of the skin; and whether this ought to be so considered, is problematical—for we have seen savages with white skins.

I have not been an inattentive spectator in viewing these people in various situations; in their forests, in their houses, in their schools, and in their public councils. The progress of their children in their schools has been as great as that of any other children, in acquiring the knowledge of letters and of figures.

Nature has given them the finest forms; and can we presume that God has withheld from them correspondent intellectual and mental powers of mind? No man who has had public business to transact with them, can have a doubt of the capacity of their minds. Their hospitality in their houses is every where acknowledged; their bravery in the field is also acknowledged by those who acted with them in the late war against the hostile Creeks. It will be acknowledged that where hospitality and bravery reside, they are not solitary virtues.

Ought such a people to be considered as part of the great family of man, or ought they to be considered as having had a distinct origin, and to have been created on an inferior scale, incapable of every valuable improvement? They have already been raised from a state of hunters to that of herdsmen and cultivators of the soil. More than 50,000 of these red people (so they call themselves) are living on the south and east side of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Heaven has placed these people under the guardianship of the U. States, with many more north and west of those rivers, not accidentally or fortuitously. Heaven has actually placed them within the limits and jurisdiction of our government. I presume it will never be a question of cold calculation with our government, whether we shall avail ourselves of the value of the many thousands of these human beings, and thereby add strength to the republic; or by a

vindictive policy consign them to, and hasten their descent to utter extinction.

I have lately seen a number of letters under the signature of Americanus, published in the Democratic Press, Philadelphia. Americanus has descended from the high ground to which his signature would seem to entitle him. It may be sport to the writer, to aim his deadly arrows at the very existence of a large portion of the human race, just emerging from barbarity to civilization. In some of the Indian tribes, civilization is considerably advanced already, some individuals of which tribes are very decent and well-informed; men, whose minds and sentiments are too much refined to descend to language used by that writer, and illiberally applied to the Indian women without any qualification or discrimination: "Draggeltailed, dirty, filthy, blanketed squaws." What a tissue of vulgarity, rudeness, cruelty and injustice! Again—"You can no more convert an Indian into a civilized man, than you can convert a negro into a white man: the animal configuration and propensities are different." This last declamatory observation, though not quite so vulgar as the first, is equally as void of credibility. That there are some Indians who are well informed, and of decent, handsome manners and deportment, is well known. And as to animal configuration, if there is a difference, it will be found in favor of the Indians: and, if a statuary should want models for the human figure, he will find the most perfect amongst the southern Indian tribes south of the Ohio river. There is no occasion to go to Greece or Italy for models for the sculptor; and if propensities have any analogy to configuration, the Indian must have the best. Americanus is animated on the subject of physiognomy. On this subject, facts are better than declamation. About one half of the Cherokee nation are of mixed blood by intermarriages with the white people. Many of these are as white as any of our citizens. There are some of the aboriginal Cherokees who have never used any particular care to guard their faces from the action of the sun, who have good complexions. There is nothing in nature yet discovered to give these people a distinctive, intrinsically distinctive character, from the great character of man.

If by dissection it can be proved that there is any error, any defect in the nervous system, and that the brain receives no impressions except such as are distorted and vicious and barbarous, then I will acknowledge that the Indian may have propensities different from the Europeans and their descendants in this country, and that they are not entitled to the common character, which we in our pride accord to human nature.

I have frequently attended at the schools for the instruction of the Indian children—seen them by classes go through their exercises. On these occasions I have seen tears of joy steal down the cheeks of benevolent men, men who rejoice at the diffusion of knowledge amongst those long lost part of the human race.

The Cherokees universally believe in the being of God; they call him the Great Spirit; they mention him with reverence—with them, his attributes are power and goodness. They never profane the name of God in their own language.—They have no size of words that they can combine to profane the name of God.

There is no doubt of these people being capa-

ble of receiving the highest improvement. Shall we consign some hundred thousands of these people whom providence has placed under our care to eternal night and oblivion, without an effort to preserve them! If Americanus could see these people as I have done in the course of fifteen years, he would not consider them as unworthy of cultivation, and in a few years of being blended and incorporated with us as part of our rising empire; he would say, these are our long-lost brothers—we will have patience with them—when they go astray we will bring them back, and point out the road, and show them the value of civilization; it will make them happy, and will add to the strength of the republic.

I have often compared them to the condition of a foundling laid at the door of charity, on which if we turn our back he will perish; but if we take him in, he may one day help to defend the house.

I will not make any apology for troubling you, because you once invited me to correspond with you on the subject of Indian history.

I have the honor to be,

With very great respect,
Your obedient servant,

RETURN J. MEIGS.

Dr. S. L. MITCHELL.

P. S. I set out to-morrow for the place of my residence in the Cherokee country.

From the Ohio Monitor.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Franklin, the most central county in the state of Ohio, has its centre line from east to west, in the latitude of Philadelphia. It contains 22 miles square of territory, divided into fourteen townships, each differing little from five miles square; to wit, Washington, Franklin, Madison, Clinton, Montgomery, Mifflin, Hamilton, Jackson, Norwich, Pleasant, Plain, Sharon, and Truro.

In the township of Montgomery, is laid out the town of Columbus.

In the township of Franklin, is Franklinton, the shire town of Franklin county. It is situated on the west side of the Scioto, from which it is separated by a prairie of several hundred acres; no where exceeded in fertility. Franklinton contains a number of houses, four stores, and four houses of general entertainment. A large amount of public military stores are deposited here. Twenty years since the first settlement of this county began in this town. During the last war it was a considerable time the head quarters of the north-western army; and was a place of great business. The form of the town is nearly square. Its situation elevated little above the highest freshes of the river. The court house is large and commodious.

In the township of Sharon, is Worthington, nearly north of Franklinton, at a distance of nine miles; and about a half mile east of the Whetstone, on an elevated and beautiful site. The form of the town is commodious. Its situation healthy and delightful. There are some elegant buildings. A manufacturing company is established here, designed to be coextensive with the useful arts, with a large capital subscribed. Some of the machinery is in operation, and the residue is progressing. The inhabitants are emigrants from New England, mostly from Connecticut. The

company have made great efforts to rear merino sheep. They have hitherto but partially succeeded.

The rivers are the Scioto and Whetstone. The creeks are Alum, Big Belly, Walnut and Darby. The Scioto enters the county near the northwest corner, and passes almost diagonally through the county. The Whetstone, which has its origin near the head waters of the Sandusky, a navigable stream, discharging its waters into lake Erie, enters the north line of the county; and proceeding in a rectilinear course, joins the Scioto at Columbus. On the Scioto, within the county are four improved mill seats, on each of which are erected one or more mills; the same number on the Whetstone. On the Scioto, mill dams must be furnished with a lock or slope to facilitate navigation. The four first named creeks commence east of the Scioto, and communicate with it in this county. Darby issues on the west and joins it in the county of Pickaway. All the creeks mentioned, and some not mentioned, are supplied with mills. Contiguous to this county, are Delaware, on the north; Madison, on the west; Pickaway, on the south; Fairfield and Licking, on the east.

The number of inhabitants, at the last census was 6,800; the number of qualified voters, 1,324. The surplus of a tract of land partly lying in this county, appropriated to satisfy the claims of refugees, is, by a recent act of congress, authorised to be sold. This will probably induce large migrations.

The soil is as fertile as can be found in the state. The land is almost a level. No county exhibits a greater proportion of first and second rate land. The land is amply productive to support 30,000 persons, with all the necessaries, & most of the luxuries of life. Large quantities of maple sugar are made, equaling the finest Muscovado: the rivers abound with fish, principally White Bass, Cat Fish and Salmon; extensive forests yet remain abounding with profitable game, though faster receding before the cultivator than the huntsman.

By the politeness of a valued correspondent, says the Niagara Journal of the 18th June, we have been favored with a copy of the following interesting letter, for publication. It contains much useful information relative to an important section of our country, with which we are, as yet, but little acquainted.

Copy of a letter from Rufus Easton, Esq. member of the House of Representatives from Missouri Territory, to the Hon. Wm. Hunter, Senator from Rhode-Island, dated*

WASHINGTON CITY, April 30, 1816.

"Sir—Although I have not had the honor of a personal acquaintance with you; yet, what I have seen, permit me to relate." It was long ago foretold, that the western country would become the happiest and most abundant part of the U. States, where the indigent might acquire independence, and the wealthy multiply their treasures beyond the visions of ambition, or the dreams of avarice. Calculating on the gradual increase of other new countries, it was conjectured that this period was remote, and that the vast resources of that fertile region must be called forth slowly, and from time to time, by toilsome efforts and progressive labors. The state economist and the closet politi-

cian will tell you this—you may read it in all their books. They saw it, nevertheless, in distant prospective; like the Jews of old, who knew the coming of the Messiah, yet would never credit his actual arrival. Travel through the states west of the Allegany, and you will find, as you have already declared, in your very able and eloquent speech in support of the manufacturing interests of the country, that there neither is, nor, in the nature of things can there ever be, any thing like poverty there. All is ease, tranquillity and comfort. Every person, however poor, may with moderate industry, become in a very short time a land-holder; his substance increases from year to year; his barns are filled with abundant harvests; his cattle multiply and are sustained by his attentions rather than by the expenses bestowed upon them; and his children, active, vigorous and enterprising, seem destined to sustain and extend the respectability of their parentage. Truly may it be said of that fortunate and highly favored country,

"A paradise of pleasure is open'd in the wild."

Such, for the most part, is the situation of the country west of the mountains; and it requires nothing more than an examination of the map to discover that the territories further west in the same latitude, have much greater advantages of navigation and of market. The settlements, as they have progressed from the north and east, have heretofore been formed rather on the outskirts than in the heart of the country. The Missouri territory comprehends the upper settlements of the late province of Louisiana, and will, I presume, at no very distant day, when its state limits shall be designated, extend from the 37th to the 42d degree of north latitude, with the Mississippi as its eastern boundary. The future states of Missouri and Illinois are surely destined to be the fairest portions of the American continent. The soil is light, rich and productive; the climate temperate and healthful; and their mighty rivers are navigable at all seasons of the year to New-Orleans, the great emporium of western commerce.—The lower country, bordering on the bay of Mexico, and below the 35th degree of north latitude, is as a West-India market for the produce of the upper country. Horses, neat cattle, swine and sheep are there raised with great ease; hemp, tobacco, Irish potatoes, grapes, wheat, corn, and all small grains and northern fruits are cultivated to advantage, and indeed in perfection in Missouri. It is the climate next adjoining to and bordering upon the cotton country, and suited to the northern emigration. Those who prefer a climate for the growth of cotton, rice and indigo, should settle to the south in the 37th degree of latitude; and for the growth of the sugar cane, to the south of the 32d degree. Were I to make establishments in that territory, I should give a decided preference to the settlements north of where the Ohio intersects the Mississippi.* It embraces that climate which President Washington, after long observation and experience, pronounced better suited than any other to the branch of farming. It has large bodies of good land, a variety of excellent timber, springs in abundance, a rolling variegated surface, free from mountains, and possesses the richest bottoms upon all the water courses—

* To emigrants from the northern states, the country near the Missouri is most healthful.

which adapt it in an admirable manner to the various pursuits of agriculture. Salt, iron, coal and salt-petre are found in abundance in many parts of the country, and lead is one of its staples. The steam-boat navigation will contribute more than any one single cause, to the growth and prosperity of the western country. We have heretofore been obliged to bring our foreign articles from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in waggons, to the waters of the Ohio.—In future, it will be otherwise.—St. Louis, for every commercial purpose, is as advantageously situated as if on the coast, with all the local advantages arising from its interior position. The sources of wealth to be derived from the fur trade, after the exclusion of the British traders, will, from its local situation, all centre at St. Louis.—The deposits and outfits must also be made there, which, together with the provisions to be consumed at the lead mines, salt-works, &c. will afford a better market for the produce which the farmers may have to spare, for twenty years to come, than will probably be found in the seaports. Accept, sir, the assurance of my perfect regard and respect,

RUFUS EASTON.

WHITE SLAVES.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

Recitals of the deplorable situation, cruel treatment, and horrid sufferings of the white slaves in Africa.

Particulars furnished to Admiral Sir Sidney Smith by M. Melchior Debrie, knight of St. John of Jerusalem, and of the royal military order of St. Louis, of his captivity at Tunis.

"In an excursion which I made in the Mediterranean in 1798, on board a corvette under the Maltese flag, equipped as a cruiser against the Barbary states, I was taken, together with my fellow voyagers, and soon thrown, with them, like a bale of goods, into the hold of a xebec, heaped upon one another, wounded or not wounded, in a most cruel manner. Mouldy biscuit and fetid water constituted our sustenance for five days. Extreme suffering does not always terminate in death. The wounds which I received in the action before and during the boarding, were not dressed till after the lapse of six days. We landed at length at the Goletta, an imposing fortress near Tunis. I was not able to walk—they tossed me upon a mule, and, by way of quickening its pace, they belaboured me with their sticks and whips. On entering Tunis, half naked, and all over blood, the infuriated mob hissed and hooted, and insulted me; inflicted upon me blows with sticks, and lashes with whips, kicked and cuffed me, spit in my face, uttered horrid imprecations and threats, and assailed me with stones; such was my reception in that barbarous town, which I momentarily expected would be my untimely tomb. You dog of a christian—you shall suffer—you shall be put to death! exclaimed my tormentors, as they continued to beat and outrage me. At length, in the midst of a horde of those barbarians, one took me by the arm, another by the ear, and twirling me round and round, asked, 'How much will you give for the beast?' They then dragged me through Tunis, to convey me to Barna, the residence of the Bey, in whose service I was entered as a slave.—Having one day repeated, to one of my compa-

nions in misery, an expression made use of by the Bey—"that the ground which he trod upon contained mines of gold and silver; but that he took special care not to mention the circumstance, in order that he might not excite the jealousy and cupidity of the Europeans, who would soon drive him from his dominion,"—he came to a knowledge of the disclosure, and ordered me to be put in irons: It is the horrid and insatiable thirst for gold which instigates those barbarians to the perpetration of so many atrocities. For my deliverance, in the capacity of a knight of Malta, they required 100 slaves, or 100,000 francs.

"Ere long I should infallibly have fallen a victim to the horrors of such a cruel captivity, if Mr. Devoize, the French consul, and Mr. Magra, the English consul, had not come to my succour. I feel happy in having it in my power to proclaim to the world their generous and humane conduct, and publicly to declare my gratitude, by publishing their names, and blessing their memory.

"It is in that barbarous country, that dreadful abode of the extreme of human misery, where one sees, as collected in a focus, all the horrid inflictions that can torture the body, and shock and appal the soul.

"I have seen poor Sicilians receive 200 blows with a bamboo upon the soles of the feet, then compelled by heavy lashes of a whip, to continue on foot their painful drudgery; and it frequently happens that those wretches, quite worn out with hunger and fatigue, would give half their scanty pittance of bad bread to obtain a remission of stripes.

"I have seen respectable inhabitants of the islands of St. Peter and Sardinia, torn from their homes and from their country—men, women, children, old men, and infants at the breast,—all indiscriminately dragged into slavery, and sold with less compunction than the obdurate captors would have disposed of so many of the vilest of the brute creation.

"I saw, finally, two nephews of the Bey put in chains by his orders. These unfortunate young men, confined in a dismal and loathsome prison for several years, partly in consequence of the horrid treatment they endured—and partly in consequence of unwholesome food and infectious air, had lost the human figure and appearance; I fancy they are still present to my sight—their eyes are ferocious—their color livid—their beards reached to their waist—their arms were withered—their nails indurated and formed like the claws of feline animals;—in short, they were seemingly no longer of the human species. One day I was ordered to throw them their portion of black bread—I had scarcely time to withdraw—they darted at me howling and roaring more hideously than wild beasts. The sight harrowed up my very soul, and chilled my blood in my veins.

From his narrative some idea may be formed of the treatment which the captive foreigners are doomed to suffer in Africa.

N. B. The revolutions which have taken place since the period of M. the Chevalier Debrie's captivity have put other Beys (some of whom were humane and enlightened statesmen) successively at the head of that regency; but have produced no change in the system of the government, whose policy is to be incessantly at war with one or several European states in turn, and to derive a revenue from the ransom of captive slaves.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

BALTIMORE, June 27.

Capt. Watkins, arrived at this port from Port-au-Prince, has handed us the following, which was received there just before his departure:

"PORT-AU-PRINCE, June 6, 1816.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Francis Sage at Jacquemel, to Mr. Scribner, a merchant at this place.

"I arrived here last evening, and according to promise hasten to give you the news of the Carthaginian expedition, as received by a vessel from Curacao, that came into port yesterday. The fleet, it appears, proceeded to the island of Margareta, which they took with but little trouble, where they hung and shot 7 or 800 Royalists—here they took 13 vessels of war, and \$200,000 in cash. With this reinforcement they went to Cumana, which, together with six or eight other towns on the Main, is in their possession; and the last news states, that they were marching triumphantly towards Carracas, which no doubt is in their hands before this time. The Royalist Gen. Morillo has made several attempts to penetrate to Santa Fee, but has been often defeated; he is now cooped up in Carthagena, from which he cannot stir without the greatest hazard. In short, the Patriots seem to get the better of the Royalists in all parts, and it appears to me very probable they will carry their point."

Biographical notice of Marshal Ney.

[Abridged from the French.]

During the long wars which for more than a quarter of a century have desolated Europe, Marshal Ney has been associated to all the victories which have signalized the French armies. History will decide whether so much valour and so many military virtues will be able to efface a moment of forgetfulness, and a single instant of error.

Born at Sarre Louis, Feb. 10, 1762, of an honest, but not very opulent family, Marshal Ney embraced early the profession of arms; before the revolution he enlisted as a volunteer in the fourth regiment of hussars; his strength, his vivacity, his skill in managing a horse, decided him to give a preference to the light cavalry. His activity, zeal, and great intelligence, were not long in distinguishing themselves; and after having passed successively through all inferior ranks, he was made captain in 1794; it was then he became acquainted with Gen. Kleber. The frankness of his manners, and his military air, pleased this general, who soon appointed Ney to the command of a squadron, and employed him near his person. He entrusted him with several missions, in which he acquitted himself with the greatest success. He particularly signalized himself at the passage of the Lahn, in 1794.

Being placed two years after in the division of Gen. Collard, with the army of the Sambre and Meuse, his valour and boldness were remarked in the battles of Altenkirchen, Dierdorff, Montabaur, and Berndorff. He assisted in the affair of the village of Obermel, which was taken and retaken four times in two days. On the 24th of July, with 100 men, he took prisoners, near Wurzburg, 2,000 of the enemy's soldiers, and got possession of a considerable quantity of stores. At Zell, at the head of 400 horse, he sabred 300 of

the enemy. The 8th of August he forced the passage of the Renitz, defended by fourteen pieces of artillery, and got possession of Pfortzeim, where he took seventy pieces of cannon: soon after this brilliant action, he was appointed general of brigade.

In the following campaign, Ney repulsed the enemy at Glessen, and pursued it to Steinburg, but, repulsed by superior force, and constrained to yield to numbers, he retreated; his horse was killed under him, and he was made prisoner. The army of the Sambre and Meuse was then commanded by Gen. Hoche, who had a great esteem for Gen. Ney, and who soon obtained him by exchange: on his return to the army, he received the rank of general of division.

The command of the cavalry of the French in Switzerland was confided to him, and he powerfully contributed to the victory gained by the French armies on the Thur, May 26, 1799.

Shortly after, Gen. Ney was opposed to Prince Charles: he fought against him, and took Mannheim. In the action, the advanced guard of the army had been surrounded near Lauffen; Ney came to its assistance, put the enemy to flight, and made 1,500 prisoners.

In 1800, Gen. Ney was employed in the army of the Rhine, as commander of the 9th division, which occupied Worms and Frankendal. The 5th of June he gained the battle of the Iller, and took all the enemy's artillery.

Soon after, Gen. Ney was charged with the command of the bodies of troops dispersed between Huningen and Dusseldorf; in less than eight days he made thirteen attacks, which all succeeded, and gave him the facility of causing all the regiments under his orders to cross the Rhine at the same moment. While this passage was effected, the general, at the head of 9,000 men, marched to the walls of Frankfort, where he routed 20,000 Mayencais, in English pay, who had been joined by 2,000 Austrians. He then returned to pass the Maine near Mentz. He passed as a conqueror, overthrowing all that opposed him, again took possession of Mannheim, Heidelberg, Bruchsal, Heilbron, and reached the walls of Stutgard, without experiencing the least check. These bold movements obliged Austria to evacuate a part of Switzerland, and thus contributed to the victory of Zurich.

Employed successively under the orders of Gen. Massena in Switzerland, under Gen. Moreau in Germany, Gen. Ney, after the peace of Luneville, was charged with the general inspection of the cavalry. He soon left this office for a mission to Switzerland, as minister plenipotentiary. At the epoch of the projected expedition against England, he was appointed commander of the camp of Montreuil.

Gen. Ney received the reward of so much glorious service; he was included in the first promotion of marshals by the imperial government.

The war between Austria and France having again broken out in 1805, furnished Marshal Ney an occasion to signalize himself by new exploits. He left the camp of Montreuil for Germany, with his *corps d'armee*. On his arrival there he gave battle at Elchingen; (which afterwards gave him the title of Duke) in this action he displayed all the resources of skill and valour. He remained master of the field of battle, and gained a complete victory.

After the capitulation of Ulm, Marshal Ney conquered the Tyrol, and made his entrance into Inspruck on the 7th Nov. 1805. He then marched into Carinthia, where he remained until the peace of Presburg.

At the famous battle of Jena, Marshal Ney commanded the 6th corps of the grand army; his skilful dispositions, and his heroic courage, contributed to the gaining this memorable battle, where the French armies covered themselves with immortal glory.

Marshal Ney was then charged with the blockade of Magdeburg: this important fortress capitulated on the 9th Nov. 1806. The garrison were made prisoners, and there were found in the fortress 800 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines.

It was Marshal Ney who, after many bloody combats, took, in 1807, the town of Friedland, which has given a name to one of the thousand victories which have rendered for ever illustrious the French arms.

After the peace of Tilsit, Marshal Ney conducted his army into Spain. It was in that fatal war that the Marshal, having to combat innumerable obstacles, which the natural difficulties of the country, and exalted patriotism of the inhabitants opposed to him, constantly displayed the military skill, the prudence and the valour of the greatest captains.

During the retreat of the army in Spain, Marshal Ney constantly commanded the rear guard; and on this occasion, as well as on many others, France owed to his valour the preservation of so many thousands of her bravest defenders.

After this retreat, the Marshal was called to the command of a *corps d'armee* in the disastrous campaign of Russia. Without entering into any detail of the many bloody actions which happened in this campaign, and in which Marshal Ney took so distinguished a part; without speaking of that victory at Moskwa, which gave the Duke of Elchingen the title of Prince, which the conqueror and conquered alike conferred on him, we shall merely call to mind, that this illustrious and generous warrior saved the wrecks of an army, pursued at once by fire, hunger, and all the horrors of a climate, where a speedy death was the last wish, and seemed to be the only hope of the soldier.

It was at this epoch of mourning and consternation, that Marshal Ney crowned in some sort his military career, and deserved to be placed at the head of the battalions of heroes whom he alone knew how to preserve for France. We shall pass rapidly over the campaign of 1813, where Marshal Ney, in the midst of innumerable reverses, always showed himself worthy of his great reputation—we shall not stop at the battle of Lutzen, where he fought like a hero—we shall only name the desperate day at Leipsic, and we shall leave to history the care of relating the high deeds of the Prince of Moskwa at the different battles of Troyes, of Camp-Aubert, of Sissons, of Montereau, of Craon, of Laon, of Arbis sur-Aube, and of La Fere Champenoise.

Marshal Ney has been present in more than five hundred pitched battles; and in this long career of glory and of danger, he has never disgraced the noble title of the *bravest of the brave*, which had ever been conferred on him.

When, in the month of March, 1814, Bonaparte,

who had retired to Fontainebleau, wished to carry on negotiations with the allied monarchs, Marshal Ney was charged to signify to the ex-emperor, that he had ceased to reign in France: soon after, he made his submission to the provincial government.

When the King entered France, the Prince of Moskwa was named a member of the chamber of peers.

His majesty then entrusted him with the government of the sixth military division; he exercised those functions in the name of the King till March 14, 1815, the period at which he unfortunately joined the standard of Bonaparte.

In the last short campaign in the month of June, Marshal Ney had again occasion to show his wonted valour. We shall borrow his own words to relate the result of this disastrous day of Waterloo.

[Here follows Ney's letter to Fouché, which is already before the public.]

The allied troops, in virtue of the convention signed the third of July, occupied Paris. The King returned to the capital on the eighth of the same month.

Marshal Ney thought fit to remove from it: it appears that he had at first the intention of taking refuge in a foreign country; but having experienced difficulties as to passing the frontier, he retired into Auvergne, in the environs of Aurillac, to a relation of his wife's; it was there that he was comprised in the ordinance of the 24th of July: he was arrested on the 5th of August.

An officer of the gendarmerie, (M. Jaumard,) in whose custody he was placed, was charged to conduct him to Paris. Before the journey, the Marshal gave his word of honour to the officer not to make any attempt to escape. This officer had formerly served under the orders of the Marshal; and he thought fit to rely on the word of his former general. He had no reason to repent of his confidence.

Between Moulrier and Aurillac, Marshal Ney and his conductor stopped in a village to take some refreshment and repose. After the repast, a public functionary of the neighbourhood came to inform the officer of gendarmerie, that at some distance hence he would find on the road persons posted, who had formed a plan to carry off the Marshal. The latter was in the same room where this communication took place; some words that he heard gave him an easy insight into the subject of the conversation; he advanced and said to the officer, "captain, I shall merely remind you, that I have given you my word of honour to go with you to Paris; if, contrary to my expectation and to all probability, an attempt is made to carry me off, I shall demand arms of you to oppose it, and to fulfil to the end the sacred promise which I have made to you." The travellers continued their journey, and no attempt was made to carry off the Marshal.

Arrived within four leagues of Paris, Marshal Ney found in an inn his lady, who had come to meet him in a hired chaise. They had a conversation together of two hours, at the end of which the Marshal told the captain that he was ready to go on: some tears flowed from his eyes. "Do not be surprised," said he to the officer, "if I have not been able to restrain my tears: it is not for myself I weep, but for the fate of my children: when my children are concerned, I am no longer master of my sorrow."

The Marshal and his wife entered the carriage, and the officer of the gendarmerie placed himself in it.—It was thus they arrived at Paris, Aug. 19th. After having passed several streets of the capital, the coach arrived at the end of the street de Sevres; the officer of the gendarmerie alighted to seek another vehicle, at 60 or 80 paces distant. The Marshal bade adieu to his wife, ascended the second fiacre, and alighted in the military prison of the Abbaye.

Some days after, he was transferred to the Conciergerie; he remained there till the moment when, being brought before the Court of Peers, his fate was decided by its decree of December 6, 1815.

LAVELLETTE'S ESCAPE.

LONDON, April 29.

The following letter from Sir Robert Wilson to Earl Gray, was intercepted by the French government, and is one of the documents upon which the charges against Sir Robert are founded:

"I was determined (says Sir R. Wilson) that the fugitive should wear the English uniform; that I should conduct him without the barriers in an English cabriolet, wearing the uniform myself; that I should have a relay horse at La Chapelle, and proceed from thence to Compeigne, where Ellister should repair with my carriage, into which I should afterwards travel with Lavellette to Mons, by the way to Cambray. I had no difficulty in procuring from Sir Charles Steward, at my request, and on my responsibility, passports for Gen. Wallis and Colonel Lesnock, names which we chose because they were not preceded by Christian names. The passports were duly countersigned by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but when they were presented for signature, one of the Secretaries asked who Colonel Lesnock was? he immediately replied, it is the father of the Admiral. This object accomplished, Ellister took the passports for Colonel Lesnock, procured post horses for his carriage; and finally, to avoid all suspicion, took an apartment and a coach house. Bruce fortunately learned that the Brigade commanded by his cousin, Gen. Brisbane, was at Compeigne, with the horses and baggage belonging to the General who was then in England. We saw the Aid de Camp at Bruce's, where we met by appointment. He told him that very particular circumstances obliged us to pass through Compeigne with a person who must remain unknown, we wished to stop an hour or two in a remote and retired quarter. He frankly replied, that he would trust entirely to us on the subject; that his existence depended on preserving his situation, but that he would not hesitate to accede to our proposition, particularly since he saw we were interested in the affair—I avow that I felt a repugnance at implicating such a person in this affair; but the cause was too important to stop at that consideration, and I encouraged the hope that a day would one time arrive in which it might be possible for me to acknowledge this service.—Bruce procured Lavellette's measure, and Hutchinson gave it to a tailor, saying it was the measure of a Quarter Master of his regiment, who wanted a great coat, waistcoat, and pantaloons, but did not need a suit. The tailor observed that it was the measure of a tall man, and that it had not been taken by a tailor.

His remark alarmed me so much that I thought it was advisable to send Hutchinson to say to him, that as the Quarter-Master could not wait till Saturday evening, it was necessary that the clothes should be carefully packed up, and that they would be forwarded to him after his departure. Hutchinson and Ellister took besides all necessary precautions with respect to the horses, and reconnoitered the barriers in a promenade on the preceding day. Every precaution for avoiding accidents being adopted, it was finally agreed that Lavellette should be removed to Hutchinson's lodgings on Sunday, Jan. 7, at half past 9 in the evening precisely, and that at half past 7 in the morning equally precise, I should be at his door with Bruce's cabriolet, my servant, the servant on my mare, well equipped, as if I were going to make an inspection. That Hutchinson should ride along by the side of the cabriolet, keeping up conversation with us, and that in case any embarrassment occurred, Lavellette should mount my horse and I the mare, in order that we might act more freely and gain in expedition. I should certainly have preferred passing the barriers on horseback, but it was thought that the manner of riding on horseback, might attract attention, and that passing the barriers in full day and in an open carriage, would show too much confidence to give cause for suspicion.

The hour being at last arrived, Ellister, Bruce, and myself, repaired to Hutchinson's apartments, under the pretext of a party for punch; at the moment when Lavellette was to present himself, Bruce advanced to the top of the stairs, Lavellette took him by the hand, and we saw before us this interesting personage. He was dressed in a blue uniform, and sufficiently disguised to pass without remark in the apartment of an Englishman. The friend who conducted him did not enter the room, but he delivered at Hutchinson's a pair of double barrelled pistols for Lavellette. He appeared at first much moved. We did not permit him to give vent to all his sentiments of gratitude, but a few minutes after, Ellister and I withdrew, and left him to the care of Hutchinson and Bruce.

"Next day at half past 7 I was at Hutchinson's door. In 5 minutes I had seated Lavellette, and we were on our way to the bar of Clichy. We met an English officer who appeared surprised at seeing a general officer whom he did not know. My servant avoided all questions; I passed the barrier at a moderate pace; the gendarmes looked earnestly at us, but the presenting of arms gave Lavellette the opportunity of covering his face in returning the salute. When we had got through the barrier Lavellette pressed his leg against mine, and when we were out the reach of observation, his whole countenance appeared enlivened by this first favor of fortune.

"The road was full of all sorts of people; but when ever we met the diligence I began to converse with a loud voice in English, and I remarked that my hat which was mounted with a white plume, and which Lavellette held in his hand attracted the notice of the passengers, and withdrew their attention from us.

"Lavellette has such marked features, and his person so well known to all the postmasters, that the greatest care was necessary. At La Chapelle, where we changed horses, we experienced a moment's alarm at the sight of four gendarmes who hovered about us. But Hutchinson, on being ques-

tioned by them, relieved us from their importunities by replying, that we were going to choose cantonments for a division of the English army. We were obliged to pass close to other gendarmes who had with them bills containing the description of Lavallette; and I ought here to remark that these bills had been distributed to almost every individual in France. On approaching Compeigne I observed some grey hairs projecting from under the brown wig worn by Lavallette. Fortunately I had scissors with me, and I performed the part of his friseur on the road.

"On entering Compeigne we found the sergeant mentioned by Captain Fraval, who conducted us through the town to a quarter extremely well chosen, for we were not incommoded by spectators in the streets. None saw us enter except the soldiers and the English servants who attended us. While we waited for Ellister with the carriage, Mr. F. presented us with refreshments. Finally, as had been agreed upon, Ellister arrived with the carriage, which had left Paris from the barrier of St. Dennis, and was followed to La Chapelle by two gendarmes. I caused the lamps to be lighted, as well to show us our road as to make it appear that we were under no apprehensions, and having taken leave of our friends, we set out, well armed and prepared to make resistance, if we experienced any obstacle. We were much questioned at the stations for the relays, but we experienced no delay till we reached Chambray, where we lost three hours at the gates, owing to the fault of the English guard, who having no orders to call the gate-keeper, was not to be induced to do so, notwithstanding all we could say to him—a negligence which has already been attended with inconvenience to the government; and which might have been fatal to us. In passing through Valenceinnes we were strictly examined three times over, and our passports sent to the commandant. We underwent another examination at some distance from that garrison, and this was the last. We did not stop, except at Mons, where we dined and made arrangements for the future journey of Lavallette. I wrote several letters to facilitate the means by which he might reach his destination, and having provided every thing that appeared best for his health and comfort, I took leave of him, and returned to Paris yesterday evening by the route of Maubage, Soissons, and la Porte St. Martin, after an absence of sixty hours."

SUMMARY—FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

FOREIGN.

France.—Lord Wellington has been superseded, and the command given to the Prince of Orange, who has married the sister of the Emperor of Russia. France is in a state of great excitement—the whole royal family are at variance—the people breathe nothing but vengeance—and a horrible explosion is expected. Triangular cards, with mysterious symbols, bearing the words *union—liberty—country*, are in circulation at Paris; and numberless arrests take place daily and nightly, which include persons of distinction; in short, every thing tends to evince an immediate revolution.—The celebrated Polish General Kosciusko, who was long supposed to have perished at Warsaw, is still alive at Soleure, and receives the greatest attention.—Eugene Beauharnois is to receive 22 millions of francs, as an equivalent for property given him by Bonaparte.—Our Consul,

Mr. Lee, is about to leave France for this country. Mr. Strobel takes his place, till a new appointment is made.

England.—A war is talked of between England and Russia, Prussia, and the Netherlands—indeed, all Europe thinks of nothing but of disembarassing itself of the former.—Mr. Brougham has moved for leave to bring in a bill in the house of commons to extend the liberty of the press, which has been granted.—The marriage of the Prince of Coburg with the Princess Charlotte seems to occupy the attention of the thinking people of England, to the exclusion of every thing else—700 marriage licenses have been issued in London to persons who are to be married on the same evening with Mr. Fred. L. Coburg and Miss Charlotte Guelph.—The prize money for the capture of the American frigate President has been distributed among the crews of the *Endimion*, *Pomone*, and *Tencos*.—A hostile chief of the 5 nations, called John Norton, has been appointed a major in the British service, as a reward for his gallantry and dexterity in scalping the Americans.—The author of *Guy Mannering*, Mr. Foster, not Mr. Scott, has published another novel called *The Antiquary*.

South-America.—Gens. Morillo and Morales, of the royal army in South-America, have been completely defeated by the patriots at Orcanno, whose force is stated to amount at that place to 8,000—about 400 men deserted from the royal army during the engagement. Gen. Bolivar is said to have obtained possession of Margareta—to have hung and shot 800 royalists—taken 13 vessels of war and 200,000 dollars in cash. He then proceeded to Caraccas, which is thought to be now in his hands.

West-Indies.—The British West-India Islands are said to be in great commotion, in consequence of the introduction of a bill into the house of commons to prevent the smuggling of negroes, by causing a register to be kept of all the slaves in the different islands. They do not wish to be taxed without representation.

Algiers.—The Dey of Algiers seems to be very restless under his treaty, and wishes, by the advice of the English admiral lately there, to shuffle out of it, by saying that the brig of war driven ashore by Decatur and seized by the Spaniards, had not been delivered according to stipulation. She has since been restored, but the savage insists on the value of the vessel. The appearance of Com. Shaw's squadron has, however, excited such a tremor in his breast, that he has asked a respite till he hears from the President, who has ordered out the Washington 74, to compel him to observe his treaty.

Spain.—It is reported that serious disturbances have broken out in the north of Spain, and that Ferdinand is not quite so secure as he imagined.

DOMESTIC.

Lavallette is said to have arrived in Philadelphia.—Benj. Hawkins, Creek agent, died on the 6th of June.—The stock of the United States and Prussia are the highest on the Amsterdam exchange.—Gen. Harrison is a candidate in Ohio for a seat in congress.—The public feeling of the whole country seems to be violently excited about the compensation bill: the federal party in Vermont have discarded every man who voted for it. Mr. E. T. Throop, of New-York, has resigned his seat in congress.—A London print states that 40 Swiss emigrants have left Switzerland for the U. S.